SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1918.

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If our friends who forer us with mone ceripte and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stumps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

The billion bushels of wheat that will be harvested in the United States this year, according to estimates based on the Agricultural Department's survey and forecast, do not mean that there will be flour to waste.

They do mean that we shall be able fort. When the new crop comes into want that has hung over us will be the past. This implies no hardship. Nobody

substitutes has been a slight incon- less, like the Man in White. venience to some, but most of us have become accustomed to it and do not notice the difference.

cut in this.

Not only shall we have a magnificrop of 1917 was so great that many farmers reduced acreage this year. But we shall have enough to live on and keep our friends going; and Mr HOOVER may be able to breathe easily for a short time.

Rintelen, London and the Threat of Frightfulness Against Americans.

tain Lieutenant Franz Rintelen, a city," which presupposes dwell-convicted criminal under the laws of the United States now doing time for his audacious offences against the CAIN's great-great-great-grandson, Jalaws of this country, there is no naL, "was the father of such as dwell question. It is acknowledged by the his exchange for one SIEGFRIED PAUL LONDON, a native of Leipsic, who was men must have known houses, for he naturalized here in 1887 and is now serving a sentence of ten years in Germany, imposed after conviction by a court-martial as a spy. But the United States does not acknowledge that LONDON is one of its citizens. After admission to citizenship in 1887 he went to Europe, and since 1903 he has been a resident of Warsaw.

Under the act of March 2, 1907, a naturalized citizen who shall have years in any other foreign State, is presumed to have lost American citienship, in the absence of the performance of certain prescribed formalities to retain it. London neglected to meet these requirements, and the State Department consequently does not recognize the status he appears to claim and the German Government assumes he possesses.

The reasons for such forfeiture of citizenship as has occurred in Lonpon's case are well known. For States was grossly abused by persons who acquired it with the definite into use it merely for the protection and exemptions it afforded abroad. To correct this abuse the law of 1907 was enacted, and it has relieved us of many illegitimate citizens, for which we are profoundly thankful.

From this it is plain that the Imperial German Government has proposed an exchange of prisoners inand this fact must have been apparent to the Ministers of that Government, for they coupled their proposal with a threat, in these words:

the protests which have been lodged with the American Government, the German complete the German mastery from Government contemplates some appropriate measures of reprisal.

the contingency that persons be taken would control the shipping of northand made to suffer because the Govern- ern Europe and the fishing of Norway ment of the United States was appar- and would completely cut off Russia ently not sufficiently cognizant of its from direct communication with international obligations toward a Ger- America and western Europe,

To this threat Secretary LANSING promptness that will win the imme- the Government to sell out their coun- blinded soldiers whom I have encoun-

'The threat of the German Government to retaliate by making Americans in Germany suffer clearly implies that the Government proposes to adopt the principle that the reprisals occasioning physical suffering are legitimate and necessary in order to enforce demands from one belligerent to another.

"The Government of the United States acknowledges no such principle and would suggest that it would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts upon that principle it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of

"It is assumed that the German Government before acting will give due reflection and due weight to this con-

Heretofore the Imperial German Government has practised frightfulness without let or hindrance, but if its Ministers believed that its record of brutality would intimidate the United States they were led into error, from which Secretary LANSING'S words should extricate them.

No Proof That Methuselah Was Fresh Air Flond.

The subjoined paragraph is one that might be classified as "interesting, if true":

"BOSTON, June 7 .- METHUSELAN lived to become more than 900 years old because he was the first real fresh air Guard" are felons and anarchests. The Greatest Brook Trout in the night, Dr. VINCENT Y. BOWDITCH declared to-day at the sunual meeting of line that they would willingly exthe National Tuberculosis Association

If Dr. Bownitch has evidence that METHUSELAH was a' fresh air crank it should be added to the precious little that is known about the patrito supply the needs of our army and arch. The Bible tells hardly anymay, the necessities of the Allies and thing about Noah's grandfather exhave enough left to keep us in comof NIMBOD OF ISHMAEL to have lived the market the possibility of extreme the longest of all men, then Dr. Bow-DITCH would have better ground to removed, but we shall not be free to stand on. Nimson's occupation took return to the extravagant customs of him out into the open air and probably he slept where nightfall caugh: him when he pursued game. ISHMAEL. has actually suffered because of lack being a wild man, may have had no of white flour since conservation of habitation; he very likely went about wheat was forced on us. The use of hatless, like HARRY KEMP, and cost-

The nearest in longevity to Mr. THUSELAH Were JARED, 962 years, and NOAH, 050 years. Of JARED's hygienic The average normal consumption of habits we know nothing, but there is wheat in the United States is 509, proof that Noan was not-or at least 308.000 bushels. With everybody ex- not just after his 600th year—a fresh cept soldiers and sailors conserving air fiend. It was eight months and it we should be able to make a big twenty-three days after the beginning of the Flood that Noan "opened the window of the ark which he had cent wheat crop, but oats and rye made." This stuffy experience may show indications of splendid harvests. have had an effect upon Snew, s Potatoes may not turn out well; the mere boy of 100 at the time, for we know that later be went in for tent life and that his brother JAPRETH dwelt with him.

The early Fathers did not attribute the longevity of the antediluvians to fresh air. Josephus believed that t came from their nearness to the Creation, their better food and their virtue. Many Bible students hold that the descendants of ADAM lived Of the German citizenship of Cup- in houses from the first. Cain "builded ings, taken in connection with the declaration in Genesis iv., 20, that in tents." But METHUSELAH WAS not Berlin Government, which demands of this pastoral strain, being a descendant of SETH. The oldest of all lived until about the year of the Deluge and it is illogical to think that the complicated ark built by his grandson, with its three stories, its rooms, windows and doors, was Noan's first attempt in architecture.

It was unnecessary for Dr. Bow DITCH to go back so far and so uncertainly. He might with less fear of contradiction have insisted that if Old PARR had not been dragged from resided for two years in the foreign his fresh air to the close rooms of State from which he came, or for five London he would be living yet, perhaps in a sleeping porch.

The Meaning of a German Monarchy in Finland.

A despatch to THE SUN from Stockholm, quoting the Politiken, which has shown in the past to have had reliable sources of information among the Independent Socialists of Germany, says that a secret agreement has been entered into between the Finnish Gov. erument and Germany by which the Government is to force through the Diet a measure establishing a monarchy under a German dynasty. It also consents to hand over the islands formed: of Aland or a part of the opposite coast for a German naval base and to permit the use of Finland as a

passageway to the Arctic Ocean. The importance of this intelligence lies in the fact that what Finland intends to do now that she has secured freedom from Russia does not concern the Finns alone. The world would unquestionably approve of the realization of their long expressed ambition to establish a separate independent State. But the plan outlined in the despatch implies merely the building of a northern outpost of German imperialism. It means the conquest of another small nation by militarism to the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea, a German dominance of "It would, however, prefer to avoid the Scandinavian countries which

The conditions that give an air of

diate and unqualified approval of try are much the same as have exist. tered I know of not one of whom I THE PAY OF THE POLICEMAN every American citizen. He says: ed in other parts of Russia which should not surmise that he is, broadly.

AND THE FIREMAN. Germany has taken over. There is to- a better man than he was before. pro-German party in Finland. It has been made up largely of a wealthy landowning class that has enjoyed certain feudal gights and that has considered itself vested with a measure of autocratic social power. In the past this class was usually the supporter of Coarism as against the spirit of democracy because it believed that Russian autocracy would support it in its special privileges.

At the time of the revolution this class was the first to call in German the United States with respect to the aid. It carried on in Finland the great number of German subjects in propaganda launched at Berlin, and established newspapers which

praised the successes of Germany and lauded the Kalser as "the exponent of German Kultur and the great protector of the Lutheran faith." sent young Finns to serve in the German army and then later to return as officers and leaders of the so-called "White Guard." It has been especially active in denouncing all opponents of its scheme of Prussianization as "the scum of the country, outlaws and felons."

There are undoubtedly two very are in favor of handing Finland over to Germany than there is to believe that all of the opponents of the Government or defenders of the "Red crank and lived out of doors day and The Finnish people have too long been struggling for their freedom to imagchange Russian autocracy for the still greater oppression of German militar. sm. The hope is that the heat elements in the two conflicting parties may combine. In that case the menace of Germanism would be defeated State established.

Unnecessary Wer-ing to Coal Users.

again warned by the Fuel Administhe Official Bulletin prints this as by a fact. part of the Administrator's official urging:

"The country must give its attention to the coal problem during the warm weather. The natural tendency to forget about coal when heat is not immeintely needed must be overcome."

Tempers, manners are overcome; norals are in danger!

Does not Dr. GARFIELD know that he present warmth of the weather is tic citizens who long ago placed their orders for next winter's coal and who are told in response to their daily telephonings, letters, telegrams and personal encounters that there is no vallable coal?

If the country should suddenly cease being hot about the present coal shortage, the cessation of heat waves would freeze the Atlantic.

The Returned Soldier.

What is the effect of war service ipon a man's spirituality? We have ing, from more that it awakens and uplifts. It evidently has made beasts port on the atrocities in Belgium many had believed to be non-existent. present: such a flame could not spring from dead coals. America, in the war only a little while, gives satisfring signs of spiritual and mental elevation.

A man who has been studying the temperament of wounded British soldiers make a curious report in the Ninetcenth Century and After. He is Corporal WARD MUTH, who has been attached for a long time to a London war hospital as an orderly. He has not viewed the immediate mental effect of battle or going into battle, but the results of pain, of blindness, of impending death. He had heard a good deal of talk about "our mentality being ominously modified by the war" and about the returned soldier never being the same again. Mr. Muin hopes that there will be changes, but does the man who has faced danger, mud, filth, who has killed and in turn has been wounded -does he come back with an altered outlook upon life? Temperament. says the orderly, is not easily trans-

"Hate and jealousy may alter a man but physical suffering, unless continu ally sustained, leaves him in the lonrun much as it found him. His body forgets."

There are two exceptions. The ob vious one is in the case of a wound in the head which affects the brain the result of this is likely to be any thing. The only other wound which is likely to modify a man's after career and his character is blindness. The soldiers who lose their sight of course never forget the loss, yet it is

often, in other respects, a gain: "These men furnish forth the only examples I have met of a phenomenor which preachers always trritate me by dwelling on: the spiritus. discipline in suffering. Some of them seem genuinely to have profited by their affliction Personally, I would rather have my eyesight than an ocean of spiritual refinement, but perhaps, as no one has ever seen in a position to make a choice between the two alternatives, this proprobability to this report of an effort nouncement is as rash as it is ribald. has replied in a spirit and with a of the Finus at present in control of Suffice it to say that of the many AND THE FIREMAN.

day as there has always been a strong Even materially this has sometimes The Generous and Just Attitude Taxpaying Interests Illustrated. been, to one's astonishment, obvious. I know of one man who before the war TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . Perheld a certain small position in a busimit me to congratulate Mr. Munsey on ness. He lost his eyesight, and for a the courageous position he has taken while despaired. Attempts were made to teach him the usual blind men's hand-As representing some of the largest icrafts, but he moped and failed to learn. tax paying corporations in the city, I Then the commanding officer of the in- am keenly alive to the necessity of ea stitution in which this patient was har- omy in city administration, but that bored was selsed with a bright idea. splendid men who are consecrating them He got the blind man back into his selves to the protection of life and propformer business: the employer was pererty in this great metropolis.

The wages received by the average pa suaded to give him a trial and place a man, who had previously been a mere is earned by an industrious hodcarrier, hack at low grade pay, threw himself yet the demands of a patrolman's work call for an unusual type of man. thto the business with such sest, with A few days ago I happened to go int such sharpened intelligence, that he has a little cottage in the suburbs of Brook. risen to a far more important position lyn and found there a patrolman whose

Mr. Muts tells another story of man who was a laborer, generally unhappy, before he lost his sight. Since his blindness he has found a new and better paying business and a wife who would not have married a million dollars in automobiles passed active parties in Finland. There is him in his former crude condition. no more reason to believe that all of These are one man's observations, the supporters of the Finnish Gov. and, as he says, he finds war a tangle ernment or of the "White Guard" of paradoxes and incongruities. Good is discovered where it is least expected; bad is found where the poble is looked for.

worth-a salary which in former days

he would not have dreamt of ampir-

World.

The reported capture of a brook trout weighing fifteen pounds in the State that exports tall fish stories will set tongues wagging as to how Organised large a brook trout can grow. Maine delights in these stories because, in the language adopted by a certain city as a slogan, it has the goods. and a free and independent Finn Until the Rangeley Lake region began to tell about its big trout, even scientists doubted. It is said that when one of these large brook trout est departments, especially in such time Under the headline "Coal users are was sent to the late Professor Agas- as the present. siz he remarked that the science of a tration to place orders for winter," lifetime was kicked into smithereens

Strange as it may seem, a brook trout taken on the rod in 1867 by GEORGE SHEPPARD PAGE of New York was the world's record for almost half a century. It was brought alive by express wagon and ratiroad to Mr. Page's home in New Jersey and at its death weighed 10 pound and 1 ounce, although the fish had not eaten during its three weeks of captivity. The trout was 30 inches long, 18 inches in circumference and caused by heat radiating from fran- 7 inches in diameter, and experts believed that in its lifetime it must have weighed 12% pounds.

That was the generally accepted weight, and while the Pine Tree State is proud of the man crop which distinguishes itself when opportunity offers it has the highest regard for its angling statistics. It has never lowered its colors to any other State, and only once to Canada, and that three years ago, when Dr. J. W. Cook of Fort William, Ontario, captured at the foot of the McDonald rapids a brook trout of 141/2 pounds that the heard from some that it is dead- 25,000 people of that town eagerly turned out to see.

If the fifteen pound fish of Maine of a great number of German sol- is authenticated the increasing of raildiers; no one can read the Bryce re- road fares to Maine will not diminwithout feeling that undreamed of want to go there and try their luck. mental and physical monsters were EDWIN W. SANBORN of this city, who aroused among the invaders. The announced through THE SUN some French have shown the world a fine years ago the capture of the world's spiritual side of their nature that record brook trout, believes that the trout country of the future lies in The likelihood is that it was always the northern wilderness of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, up in the latitude of James's Bay.

Up in that region four years ago he took on a single Parmacheene Belle fly on a five and a half ounce rod ten brook trout that weighed 75 effect of war on the mentality and pounds. In Lake Ambellish, in the deep woods of Chambord, Quebec. KIT CLARKE of Brooklyn a quarter of a century ago, one of a party of three, within two hours angling caught twelve brook trout weighing 561/2 pounds and wrote a story for THE SUN about It.

Thus the horizon of trout seekers has widened. The new record fish lies just beyond where the sky and the stream meet.

The next eclipse of the sun visible hereabouts is scheduled for August. 2017, and judging from yesterday's performance in this latitude it will not be worth waiting for.

Not starting New York street car lines until 6 o'clock in the morning would trouble a numerous company of ople, but to stop them at 10 o'clock in the evening would excite wonder why anybody bothered to start them

PATRICK HUSTON, who was at the helm when the Texel was shelled, is going to war. Par was wounded, but that is not what will send him over there; his new serge suit was slashed most insultingly by shrapnel. The surgeon has no such terror for some

I understand that more than 1,000,-000 copies of one political speech have been printed and sent out from the Government Printing Office. - Representative DYER.

Owing to that and other similar buses the Government Printing Office is unable to print important papers for which there is a proper demand. Pity there cannot be found a superman to stop this scandalous waste and extravagance. Print paper comes high, and must be purchase in competition with the Government purchases to issue millions of copies of political speeches which nobody asks for, which nobody reads.

Say, little thrift stamp, 'Be my little pard. Fil stack to you, and you Stick to my card.

THE VETERAN OF 1864.

scarce can tend the little job That's left for me to do.

I stop and wonder in the street,
I start and stumble on my feet,
And dasedlike, half out loud repeat:

My mind gets over there in Franc Along the fightin' lines. read the papers morn and night

The British massed up, and the French Stampin' and rearin' in the trench, Burstin' shells, the dead men's stench And General Foch's designs.

One corps or two will he While one good flag is flown— The half a million boys of ours, And two of them my own! Draggin' a market basket:

man ain't condemned to the casket in the firm and is drawing-and is splendid figure and fine presence has commanded respect for years on one of the busiest thoroughfares in New York. cheese, And the world with war in flames, omies that he was subjected to in his

> keys. five small children, and my heart was As it used to be down on the James. touched at the thought of the difference between this figure in old clothes work

ing in the garden and the man who con-That I'm sent out to buy: Half pound of this, an ounce of that, trolled the movement of traffic where When gunfire's roarin' nigh? The immediate respect that the police I'm out again in the Wilderness force of New York commands through I'm fightin' under Grant-

who are visiting New York. We should give decent wages to ou Who ran and stopped to pant, Him under Lee and me under Gran police to preserve our own self-respec but our obligation is far deeper whe

we consider the character of man we expect to seek the position and My. I could sprint them days! standard of living he is presumed to Now I can't scarcely get around, WILLIAM E. HARMON. Shaky knee joints, feet like logs, NEW YORK, June 8. A wee might deaf, too., Gee, what's that? Ray, tell me, tell me straight and true

Cooperation of Citisen Suggested.

its dignity and courtesy is especially

in an hour.

maintein.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A a reader of both THE SUN and THE EVE Munsey upon his excellent article on the Police Department, and hope he will continue his arguments until something is done for New York's finest and great

I had the pleasure of meeting perso ally on Wednesday night Police Com-missioner Enright, and in his speech he expressed the same sentiments that you published this morning.

Isn't there some way we citizens could get together and bring to the notice of the proper city authorities the matter of raising policemen's wages?

LAWRENCE S. HELLER

rom the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: MI Munsey's appeal this morning to the cit zens of New York in behalf of the po licemen and firemen of this city is the aunching of one of the most laudable rivic projects that has been placed be fore the residents and visitors to the greater city since the war broke out four years ago. The cause is a mos vorthy one. He has placed the case squarely before thousands of our bes thinking citizens and has fallen shor only in the number of reasons advance for the appeal.

all the charitable, meritorious and brave deeds of the finest force of its kind in the world, from the finding of lost tots and promptly restoring them to their parents, to the willing sacrifice of their lives in the protection of life and prop-All this is well known to the

people of New York. We as a corporation and many of our stockholders as individuals are the own ers of real estate within the city limwhen confronted with a substantial in crease in the tax rate this year, but we wish to go on record here and say that we would gladly accede to a further increase also in the salaries paid to the two uniformed departments, namely th New York city has ever been proud of.

bring about this good result we shall respectfully submit to the Billiard Roor and Bowling Alley Proprietors' Associa tion of this city the suggestion that they and their vast number of patrons, pratically all of whom are American citisens, get behind the movement and co operate with other civic organization so as to bring about with as little delay as possible this consummation that devoutly to be wished.

INSWICE-BALKE-COLLENDER CO of New York. By T. A. Dwyer, Secretary-Treasurer. NEW YORK, June 7.

rom Former Commissioner R. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: lave read with great interest Mr. Muney's vigorous and admirable argument in THE SUN of June 7 concerning the inadequate compensation of New York policemen. As a member of the Police Promotion Board in 1905 I advance similar argument and have always advocated it, and if good reasons have een existing for such an argument dur ing these years, they are more than loubled in the present state of things. With your powerful argument and forum like THE SUN you will surely nake headway in this worthy cause, ar you can count on me for any help l might be able to give. R. A. C. SMITH

New York, June 8. HUNT THE HUN: A GAME.

Roam the Atlantic Highlands an Look for Periscopes.

am in order I should like to suggest top of each column devoted to the letto all our sportive Americans that a new game may be started which will be highly amusing and useful, likewise seems to me if he has not Uncle Sam patriotic. I call it "Hunting the Hun." It is played this way: a powerful spy- the army at once and make him genglass is procured, and the hunter hies eralissin nimself and herself into the highlands of of Foch. Set him to work writing Peerthe Atlantic coast, where he and she less Poetry and Pusillanimous Prose, and may contest as to which shall discover when the Germans see him advancing the most periscopes. When you discover a Hun outlook glass, you telegrap or telephone to the nearest naval station and the boys in blue will do the rest. You will find this pastime very interesting. It need not interfere at all with to Berlin as fast as their legs could your duties as society folk. Now that the hungry Hun has got to

our shores, like the ravenous shark that end with Louis dictating peace terms he is, give him as warm an American for the whole world. ecertion as he deserves. NEW YORK, June 8.

"Are the Germans breakin' through

fire up flerce, by all the pow're Like battle bugles blown. One squad, by gum, they can't get past

I ought to be totin' a gun. When his crime's but seventy-one. Troublin' 'bout scraps of pork and

leave off reading them.

shape of fiction, and to devote a large

portion of thought to the analysis of

contemporary society, and of the in-dividuals who fall under its leading

man has a special point in this anal-

ysis to take he writes a tale to illus-

trate it. The novel with a motive is evolved. The question is: Shall it be

true fictionist will say the latter, but

the market seems to say the former. It is disconcerting for the reader

ooking for fiction to find himself sud-

denly plunged into current politics, psychology or sociology. "The anal-

yzers." says Sir Walter Besant, "start

with a view of art which is not mine.

of Fielding, Smollett, Scott, Thack-eray, Dickens, Reade."

haps be regarded in the light of a rest

cure, for they induce neither interest

nor any kind of amusement The

different. In the opening chapters of

Don Quixote, with the few strokes of

a master, Cervantes sets before the

reader the Knight of La Mancha

There is not a word of psychology.

knowledge of the mechanism of the

human mind. Cervantes never at-

tures-attempts to do on many pages

and in easy dialogue. Shakespeare's

characters all reveal themselves by

of narration the analysis of character

takes the form of presentation of an

individual by act and word. At the

n the tale is that he has done certain

things. Then, by degrees, the charac-

ter talks and acts in such a way, un-

der the influence of conditions of birth

plex is his characer, how strangely

mixed are good and evil in human

nature. This is the art of the great

the curious sense of mental flabbiness

If a writer has this gift the mate-

rials for a story are everywhere.

Everybody has himself gone through

dventures quite as wonderful as any

to be found in the pages of novelists.

In private life everybody can supply

written down, if all that he said | iald down by them.

what should be done in single strokes

tempted what is called analysis of

nethod of the great story tellers is

ne analytical novels should per

admit, however, that in the hands of

adventures and love making?

Like hell was loose, and we'd lost the

How can I recollect the things

The day the Johnnies gave us Jess emphasized by those from other cities Until we gave it them, I guess-And I made pris ner of a reb,

Well, we two orn'ry outtiln' bume

What is it the shoutin' extry cries? They're stopped: they can't break They're plugged and bound!"

knew it-the German sons of dogs, Made in the hellhound's image. I'wo millions of such warn't near enough Gosh, that's the stuff!

knew that the lads on watch and ward Would hold God's allied line As the pillars of fire before Isr'el stood. And right in the scrimmage

One at Cantigny and one at Veuilly

Feelin' once more like a fightin' man I don't give a whoop for their subma-They don't amount here to a hill of

It's over in France that the hits are 'm too worked up to stop and pray, But when such mercles He does ac-

cord. I stand as near straight as I can. And take my hat off to the Lord. He'll understan'. JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

IN PRAISE OF LOUIS. The Greatest Corrective Influence the Age Is Appreciated.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Your

correspondent "L. C." on the subject of supreme intellect undoubtedly refers to "The world is full of excellent max-

ims; what we miss is their application." he quotes from Pascal. Do we not find both the maxims and their application in Louis? As a caricature of the concelt that dwells to a greater or lesser extent in each of us, if not in our com munity as a whole, Louis has drawn picture which is the veritable mirro of nature in which we can "see ourselves become a caricature in the observed in

By studying this analysis of self as expounded by our friend "The Supreme Spirit of the Spheres' may we not gat therefrom certain ideas of personal correction, which, when carried into effect wo uniformed department boy born in value? Let us not stand with one ear cocked up and the other kinked and stupidly contemplate Louis out of asses indulgence.

Lyrical poetry and hyperbolic rhetoric have, for instance, been applied to ar mies in warfare through all the ages such application has been the most pronounced these armies, like the ass, have had to have a fire built under them to

increase their efficiency. In producing our Liberty motors, ou small arms, our equipment for the de struction of U-boats, &c., let us first consuit Louis before we proceed. He may help us to separate the chaff from the buckwheat Long live Louis, "The Supreme Corrective Spirit of the Spheres! E A. K.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 8.

The Spirit of the Spheres Needs Nelther Telephone Nor Doorbell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Who this Louis M. Eilshemius? I have searched the New York telephone direcis not there. Such a famous man, the Peerless Poet, the Supreme Spirit of the Spheres; the most illustrious of painters and art critics, who to-day tells the world that our art of modern times canwho have gone before us; the accepted authority on sculpture, a most renowned a fascinating subject, but after all philosopher, who at the age of 19 (or a treatise on the "Theory of Light and Why the Sky Is Blue," refuting the theory and statements of a famous college professor on the same subject. Can it possible that such a genius seeks to hide his light under a bushel by keep ing his name out of the telephone book?

Has he enlisted or been drafted? I has missed one good bet. Put him int with his thousands of books on his right hand and his tens of thousands of poems on his left they would know that kul-tur was beaten once and for all and would thereupon turn around and flee outckly and humanely be brought to as

HAROLD MCCREERY.

IS THE FINE OLD ART OF FICTION ONE OF THE LOST ARTS?

The Troubles and Reflections of an Old Fashioned Reader of Novels.

To an old fashioned reader the pri- and thought and did were honestly mary duty of a novelist is to have a recorded, it would be almost certain to contain some strange adventures; story to tell, and to tell it with spirit. it would be quite certain to present To-day this duty is often neglected, or else a different idea of fiction is sub-stituted. The novel reader, therefore, life of respectable people to the records who likes a story, has a grievance of the criminal courts, we at once which is all the better for ventilation. come across tales quite as strange If a novel is bound to be interesting and to make a man read on until, as probable, as any that romance car Sydney Smith said, he forgets to dress invent. The saying that "truth is for dinner, either many modern works stranger than fiction" is almost too of fiction are not novels or they are stale to be quoted. But the records failures. They are not in the least of real life tell us how much of interesting, and they might easily instrangeness, goodness and evil lurks spire a sense of pleasure when the dinner hour came and it was time to under the surface of every day life. No one can know what may have hap pened or what may be going to hap pen to anybody. In reat life the criminal and his victim are much like to be several psychological reasons to borrow a fashionable word—for this state of things.
'One reason is that the fashion of other people. But it is in telling their stories that art comes in. Without he day is to put all thought into the this art the records of real life be-

come unreadable. In contemporary fiction there are several attempts at psychological analysis and the spiritual reconstruction of character. These books are not novels; they are perhaps betterthey are tracts. In the best of them the author's gifts for characterization color the puppets who carry out their purpose to some semblance of life and although the story lacks plot. movement, narrative flow, the generality of readers are satisfied with the author's intention gradually achieving a definite shape. But these books are heavily handicapped in another way; they are written in the American language, and the vocabulary is boldly bald. They are novels with a purpose -a plea which covers a multitude of one or two writers the results have sins. For as Sir Walter Besant asks: been very fine. But it is not the art What novel has not a purpose? In such novels the art of telling

story is in abeyance, but the moral may take its place. Nothing, however, can take its place in novels of adventure. Of all forms of sensation novel writing none is so common as what may be called the romance of the detective. All these stories are open to the same criticism. . The person who invented the riddle and knows the explanation is able to discover it great command over the resources of the story teller's art-style, description, dialogue and incidents, both natural and surprising. When these character. Most so-called analyses are wanting the effect is bad or dull however much the author may appeal to sentiments of pity and horror. But of all forms of fiction there is none, to most people at least, which is more recreative than that of a good detective story. The reader never wearies of the story; it fills the mind with group of people, all curious and all interest ing, some most delightful and some outset, all that is known of a person most villainous. Dickens must have felt the charm when he wrote th

"Mystery of Edwin Drood." But nearly everybody, it may be supposed, who reads at all likes some education and surroundings as to books and some authors better than other books and other authors. But all feel in the same way, and all who like a story must be aware of the decline of the fine old art of fiction masters, and seems to most people far Some authors believe that they have ligher and truer, and to give better given a good substitute in analysis results than the analytical novels and characterization. They argue that without narration. The absence of an artist must keep himself entirely the power of telling a story explains out of his works, and this the oldnovelists never did. To the lover fiction for fiction's sake this rule seems curiously vague. The fact is that no author keeps Limself entirely out of his works; and his own expeor seen among his acquaintances, or rience naturally colors and informs

his characters. It was so with Dickens and so with Thackeray, and the only safe rule seems to be to belong to the school of these cases. If a man's life were fair- these masters and to follow the lines

NEW YORK'S SEWAGE.

Clean Up the Rivers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str:

agree with you that the report, part of which is "New York literally is sitting down in a cesspool," is untrue and the language is inclegant. However, there is too much sewage in the neighboring waters of New York. It seems to me that the sewer pipes should be run fifteen or twenty miles

out to sea. This would of course

necessitate valves at the further ends

the pipes to prevent the sea water

from backing up, a problem for mechanical engineers. WILLIAM S. WHITEHRAD. NEW YORK, June 8.

General Wood and the Internal Water way Project.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: AT

tlantic coast internal waterway was proposed by me long ago, but as it was a war measure I thought that the Administration would prefer to deal with it without publicity. So I addressed my was then at Governors Island, whom I regarded as the proper channel of communication. No doubt I was influenced by my belief that he was the best in formed man upon such subjects in the whole army-an opinion that I still hold. I received a reply that was more than courteous, for it was friendly. quite agreed with me. But just at that time there arose a clamor in the middl not compare with the famous painters West for utilizing the Mississippi River as a grand highway of commerce. It is said there never can be more than six sign in the navy? What is the pay is because the sun converts the sandstone ridges of our arid region into sand. carried off by the rivers the upper Mis souri, the Yellowstone, the Platte and Inspector says that a second hear others. All this sand goes into the Missouri River, which is really the main Mississipi. The internal waterway was. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: If I expected to find it emblazoned at the I believe, mentioned at the convention, but nothing same of it.

Could not a commission be given to navy is paid \$1,200 while at sea, \$1 General Wood to do this work, which under him would be done more thorother? It seems ridiculous to send such a man to California when he is so badly wanted here. E. R. GARCZYNSKI. New York, June 8.

Alas! Alaska. Alaska's return from the fish products last ar greatly exceeded in value the output old and other metals combined.—News Item.

Land of the midnight sun. Foaming your rivers run Banded with gold.

Rainbow and angled spar. What a poor fish you are!

Salmon has won. MARRICE MORRIS

PERSHING STARTED IT. A Deep Sea Disposal Plant Would And Numerous Others Helped Re-

strict the Soldiers' Mail. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE an editorial paragraph in THE SUN of June 6 you comment on the recent order relating to the restriction of parcel post

to the soldiers in France. . Just to keep the record straight please be advised that every order issued by the Post Office Department on this subject was issued at the express request of the War Department.

The movement to restrict parcels to the soldiers was initiated by General Pershing in the interest of conserving tonnage on transports and on the rat ways in France for the movement

men, munitions and supplies. The details were worked out by board comprised of representatives the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, War Department and Post Office Department, and were modified by the War Department as finally promulgated by the Post Office Department at the request of the Secretary of War Kindly publish this statement for the information of those who may infer from your editorial paragraph that the restriction of parcel post to the trace originated with the postal instead

the military authorities. Second Assistant Postmaster-General

A Question of Rank.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE W you kindly tell me what rank in army corresponds with the rank of

BROOKLIN, June 8.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The United States Navy R craft ancy in the army correspondent rank of ensign in the navy 1941 his first five years in the army ond lleutenant receives \$1,700 v An ensign in his first nice years in on shore duty and \$800 while on load or waiting orders.

The Kalser's Latest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-SIT! With what glee Beelzebub must have reared when he read the Kalser's latest land tations regarding the suffering and misery France might have been spared had accepted the peace which deigned to offer her in December, 1916 We can imagine his Satanic maje " giving orders to the architect to all another commemorating tablet to the palace of Potsdam-am-Styx. The world is indebted to Herr Heart for the utterances and doings of S

Majestat ! GLEN RIDGE, N. J., June 8.

many years citizenship in the United tention to dwell in other lands and

equitable and unjust to this country. "In order to lend greater emphasis to

man aubject."